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### The Fate of Paterson.

The Rogers Locomotive Works in the city of Paterson, N. J., is one of the largest and most important concerns in that city of large and important manufacturing cetablishments. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, locomotive works in our country. It gives employment in Paterson to 1,500 men, who receive nearly \$18,000 a the Boer war practically to an end is the week in wages. All of this sum, nearly a million dollars a year, is spent in Paterson. Mr. Rooms, who practically owns the works, is now an old man, and the entire direction of the concern has for a long ame been in the hands of a trusted manager. The manager died recently, and Mr. Rogers has decided to shut up the entire business on Jan. 1 next, providing a suitable offer

for it is not made. The proposed closure of the Locomotive Works is viewed with dismay by the people of Paterson, and they are making a very great effort to keep the shops running. A large sum of money has been raised by the business men of the town for the purpose of purchasing the property. So great has been the desire to accomplish this result that subscriptions to the purchase fund have been made even by poor people, who have declared their willingness to invest their entire savings in the business in order to preserve it in its home. It is understood that the Board of Aldermen will make extraordinary concessions to anybody who will buy the works. An entire street will be vacated. A mill now owned by the city, which was bought in for taxes, will be added to the works and valuable privileges for hauling material on the trolley tracks from the depot during the night will be secured. The city is in a state of positive anxiety over the prospective loss of a great business.

The Rogers Locomotive Works is not a trust. It is a great consolidation of capital, like ever other institution commonly classifled as a trust. But the trouble that looms before Paterson, with the prospect that the Locomotive Works will stop, looms before every great industrial centre to the exact measure of Bryanism's chances of becoming established in our public policy.

The Hon, John B. STANCHFIELD, now the leading New York Bryanite, says that "these aggregations of capital represent the unification of every important industry in the land." If BRYAN is ever enabled to put his theories into practice, the cities of New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City and every other place where the factories of so-called trusts are booming, will get as deadly a blow to their prosperity as is now dreaded by Paterson. Unless their voters have lost their common sense, they will roll up majorities against BRYAN that will make even the election of 1898 for-

# Lord Roberts's Birthday Present.

The appointment of Lord Roberts to the chief command of the British Army, the news of which was given out on his sixtyeighth birthday, is said to be merely a clever move in the political campaign just ending in Great Britain. It is, however, a well-deserved honor, a fitting climax to a career of nearly fifty years of active service in the army. Baron Roberts of Kandahar may receive higher rank in the peerage; yet the appointment to the command of the army is the highest military reward he could receive, and is made in such a way as to gratify both the soldier and the

At the same time the acceptance of the new post will entail on Lord ROBERTS an amount of work from which even a young man of sixty-eight might shrinkthe reorganization of the British Army The events of the past year have shown several weak spots in the British Army system; and the feeling is in favor of complete and radical change. In the present temper of the British public, dissatisfied with the army as it exists and proud of and confident in the new Commander-in-Chief, ple in every part of the Union would feel is practically certain to be adopted; so that they saw the possibility of such a domithat the reorganization is likely to be made nation. Nor will nor can any Adminismentary government.

The main questions of reorganization whites to prevent it. will relate undoubtedly to the appointment and training of officers, to recruiting and tion has any pertinency to this election. the period of service, and to the ordnance | The Southern States are now enjoying be rather in details than general.

sioned officers are grave. The traditions and not "negro domination" which now of British society and of the army are that threatens them. With "white supremacy, every gentleman is brave, and that personal | the supremacy of a superior race, estabbravery is all that is necessary to make lished in every State of the South, and a man a soldier and General. The error established during the tenure of a Repubof this belief has been shown in South lican Administration, they are secure Africa; yet it will be a shock to the army. to society and to the public to have the disastrous setback to their existing prosexisting system changed. Changed it will perity because of the result of this election hunting and less polo, and more professional study and work hereafter.

The question of recruiting is of very great importance. The British now the South. Intelligent men there soldier of to-day is undersized and young; the service, as it exists, does not attract that the promise will not be fulfilled if the class of men which formerly it drew, and steps must be taken to remedy this LAWTON is one of comparatively few of trouble. As more military work will be them who will vote against BRYAN. They required from men as well as officers, the denounce "negro domination;" yet are changes must be in the matters of length, they not under it when they give their of service, pay and allowances, pensions, votes contrary to their convictions under and possibly in the matter of restricting the domination of the negro question? certain Government employments, as carrier-ships in the Post Office, under-clerk-

honorably discharged soldiers. Department of the army. The field artil- It will also demand of them if they are to lery used in Africa proved inferior to receive the confidence of the capital essenthat of the Boers, and the development tial to it, something larger and broader of the arm as a whole will be undertaken than Chauvinistic politics. Such politics

probably by a reorganized department.

of supply was never disturbed. When it is remembered that most of the fighting was done 800 miles from the base in Cape Colony, and that the line of supply was always lengthening, the success of the staff departments in control is gratifying.

Any changes will be merely of detail. Another question that will come before the new Commander-in-Chief for answer relates to the subject of incorporating more or less completely the Colonial forces or parts of them in the British Army. Something of that sort is likely to be done, for the Colonials have done well in South Africa, and the feeling is that their forces should have a higher standing in the army than that of mere volunteers on a level with the Indian native forces.

There will be other matters of reorganization; but enough has been said to show that Lord ROBERTS's birthday office is not a sinecure. With the feeling throughout Great Britain what it is, his task will be made easier in many respects; and if, as is suggested, he is to be succeeded by Lord | as that he has reached on the issue of this KITCHENER, the work of reorganization | momentous national election. may be brought to completion within a comparatively short time. There can be no doubt that the General who has brought

### The Miners' Shame.

the British Army.

proper person to begin the remaking of

The most discouraging feature of the labor troubles in Pennsylvania is the action of the Markle miners in repudiating their agreement to refer their differences to arbitration. It justifies practically everything that the coal operators have heretofore said on the subject of arbitration, namely that the clamor for it was insincere and that when resorted to it would be found to be binding only on the employer. What, hereafter, can be expected of men who having bound themselves by a solemn compact and enjoyed its advantages deliberately trample upon it and put it aside?

It is difficult to discern the way out for either the men or their employers. Good faith must be the basis of stability in any agreement and nowhere is there even the to silver and McKinley to Bryan. If prefence of good faith to be seen. The strike was begun by a falsehood in setting forth a statement of grievances which existed only in part, as is now admitted by those who made it. The employers offered to adjust the actual grievances and posted an advance in wages. The mask was immediately thrown off by the strikers and all dissimulation abandoned. It was no longer a question of grievances or of increased wages but of a surrender to an outside organization.

A surrender of what? Of the individual liberty of employer and man. Of the right to conduct a business and to manage a private and personal property as guaranteed by the law and the Constitution. Furthermore it is the despoiling of the laborer of his right to labor and to sell his labor for hire to whom he pleases.

According to the statement of the archagitator, MITCHELL, there are over 125,000 men now idle about the mines, who were coerced into leaving against their will. No one disputes the fact that they were contented or that they were earning more money when they were forced out than they had ever earned before. The grievances were not their grievances. They were manufactured for them by MITCHELL and forced upon them by MITCHELL. And now when redress of their grievances is proffered they are swept to one side and the true issue proclaimed and that issue is

MITCHELL must be recognized as the orders are enforced, ruin, outrage and misery shall prevail and the loss of countless millions be entailed.

The coal operators, the great employers in the mining industry, are fully alive to and the young men laugh at his tears. the gravity of the situation. They know But he is doing his best for an impossible the destruction which MITCHELL threatens platform and candidate. He has great in the West and they have no illusions as to his plans and his ambitions in the Eastern coal fields. MITCHELL means practical confiscation. He means the reduction of our collieries and our labor to the conditions of the mining industry of Great Britain which is confiscation pure and simple and calamitous for capital and labor alike.

The laws of man and the laws of GoD must be maintained if the social structure is to endure; and neither labor nor capital may with impunity put either aside.

### The South and the Election. We are not surprised at the unchangeable

opposition to "negro domination" expressed by Mr. LAWTON of Savannah in a letter printed in another column; neither do we reprobate him for it. White peowhatever Lord Roberts may suggest in the same way, if they saw or imagined with a freer hand than has ever been had tration at Washington or any party in since the adoption of responsible Parlia- power there interfere with any Constitutional measures taken by the Southern

We cannot see, therefore, how the ques department. The supply departments unexampled prosperity and their still have worked well in the South African greater progress in every direction can war, so that changes in them will probably only be prevented by the destruction of the general prosperity as a consequence The questions concerning the commis- of the triumph of Bryanism. It is that against "negro domination." It is only a be, undoubtedly; and officers will have less | brought about by the assistance of their own votes which really they have any

reason to fear. The most promising part of the Union is know as well as do intelligent men here Bryanism rules at Washington; yet Mr.

The Southern States, with a sane national policy, are now on the eve of a great develships in some of the public offices, &c., to opment which will bring to them an unprecedented addition to their wealth and Changes are indicated in the Ordnance incidentally to their white population. will come as a consequence of the expan-The supply departments performed their sion. Other questions than "negro domi-

was never interrupted, and the mechanism | they assume their rightful place of supremacy the century-old question of the political status of the negro will fall into

the background. How long the disfranchisement of the negro is to be persisted in may be doubtful, but it is not at all doubtful that necessarily it is a temporary expedient. Ten millions of the inhabitants of this Republic-nearly one-seventh of the whole number-cannot be deprived of the suffrage finally without changing its whole system, without changing human nature. In the competitions of parties and politics their votes will be too valuable to be thrown away. As Governor McCorkle of West Virginia has said, the time will come when the Southern people will be as eager to give back the suffrage to the negroes as they are now to take it from them.

But we will not argue the question with Mr. LAWTON. We have no fear that a man so intelligent as he and so conscientious a citizen will fail of coming to a conclusion on the negro question as sound and patriotic

## The Germans and the Election.

Anybody who is troubling himself with doubts about the position of citizens of German birth and descent in this campaign has only to go about among German business men to have his doubts removed. Without regard to party differences they are practically all for sound money and against Bryanism.

Mr. OTTENDORFER expresses the sentiment of the Democrats among them very generally in repudiating BRYAN'S pretensions to represent Democracy and in confidently expecting the election of Mr. McKinley. It was noticeable that at CARL SCHURZ's " anti-imperialistic " meeting at Cooper Union no German of prominence in the business world was on the platform. Very few Germans were on Presidents, made up after the list of long searching, and very few comparatively were to be seen in the audience.

The Germans with money in the savings banks are sensible men who prefer gold they are Democrats they refuse to recognize an assault on property as a legitimate Democratic enterprise. They agree with Mr. CARLISLE as to that matter; with Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB, that " the spook of ' imperialism' is an empty one;" with Mr JULIUS HOFFMAN, that " BRYAN is only a demagogue whose election would involve this country in disastrous troubles;" with Mr. GUSTAVE JAEGER, that " the free silver humbug, to-day as well as four years ago, would strike at the very centre of our financial existence;" with Mr. RALPH TRAUT-MANN in being " every inch for McKinley and Roosevelt."

This feeling is so nearly unanimous among intelligent Germans that they inform us that political discussion has almost ceased among them. There is no debate, for they are agreed. The question is so completely settled in their minds that they have ceased to talk about it, and they are calmly waiting to vote against BRYAN and get rid of him once for all.

### The Vanishers and the Stayer.

What has become of the Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, who says that the Trusts are the paramount issue, and of his disagreeing partner, the Hon. WILLIAM FLEMING MACKEY, who says that the paramount issue is imperialism? They are receding into the twilight. They are already as if they had never been. Mr. STANCHFIELD may pretend to shudder at the department stores and Mr. MACKEY arbiter and despot of the coal industry | may have private spasms at the Empire, and until he is so recognized and until his but no man now regards them. The recognized boss and leader, the real ticket and platform, is the Hon. RICHARD CROKER.

Mr. CROKER weeps over young men and their lost opportunities and ruined hopes, power in this town and his campaign would be formidable if his issues were such as the people of this State could accept or even many of his own followers hear without grinning.

Meanwhile the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, butchered to make a Croker holiday, wanders over the State like a soul lost and long lost. Mr. CROKER has had his triumph, whatever happens to BRYAN and the Democratic State ticket. Every speech of Mr. HILL's is another leaf of laurel for his foe.

### But what has become of STANCHFIELD and MACKEY? Have they been kidnapped by a department store?

If the Hon. JAMES K. JONES, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, should be in-dicted in the State of Texas for complicity in the Round Cotton Bale Trust, of which his gullt is undeniable, he would be in an embarrassing situation.

He could plead, as he pleaded in an interview published generally on Aug. 1, that "the company is in no sense a trust, but simply a business organization with capital large enough to carry on successfully the enterprise in which it is engaged." He might add what he said on July 27, namely, that "our company is working under patents for a long term of years. The Constitution of the United States provides for patents." The trouble about such argument would be that it is a straight Republican speech. It is common sense, and founded on the right of property. It is the very opposite of Bryantsm, in the promotion of which Mr. lones, not as a capitalist, but as a demagogio Populist politician, is vigorously engaged. The bottom, if there is any, of the Democratic anti-trust crusade is full of holes, and perhaps the biggest is the Hon, JAMES K. JONES.

That the Hon. David B. Hill played hanky banky with the Democratic income tax at Kansas city seems to be affirmed by himself in his speech in Brooklyn on Monday night: " It is true, as is well known, that I sought to secure

ticulars, in which, however, I was only partially suc-As Mr. Hill has defended everything in the platform excepting free silver, which was re affirmed against his objections, one must con clude that h s " partial success " was in preventing a specific reaffirmation of the income tax.

modification of the proposed platform, in some par

It was a glorious victory, We predict that after election is over the following groups of gentlemen taking a hand in the campaign on the Bryan side will conclude that they made donkeys of themselves of colos-

sal size: First-Those who have argued that there was no danger in free silver because it was "dead." Then the honor of the party which they suppert is, if possible, deader. The Democracy is pledged to tree silver by two national platorms and a candidate twice nominated. umbug like it ever lived, if it should spare any effort to have the mints opened to free silver coinage.

Secondly-Those who have argued that BRYAN can be elected with safety because the Republican party will remain to prevent harm. This argument might be influential in an asy-The supply departments performed their sion. Other questions to the frontnight work with success during the nation "will force themselves to the frontupon a warrant contrains the witer apara and trial questions, for instance and as trial questions, for instance and as the success who hold that we stell the success which we stell the succes

ism. What there is of imperialism rests on the Treaty of Paris, which Buyan helped to make two years ago. It can be undone later as well as it can be undone now. But the work of free silver can never be undone. A country once

preven dishonest will never be honest in the world's eye. The sailor man is the best all 'round man there Witness the exploits in the agricultural line f Commodore Gillis, U.S. N., who retired in 893 on account of age. He settled in Delbi in this State, and devoted himself to agriculture. n Sept. 4, 5 and 6 he appeared as an exhibitor at the Delaware county fair, and went through it like a whirlwind. He got a prize of \$5 for a mare and colt, \$3 for the colt as a colt and not as a family, \$2 for a three-year-old helfer, and \$2 for a two-year-old helfer, then he got a dollar prize for a haifer calf and 50 cents for a white Leghorn hen and 75 cents for the chicks. Altogether, as Alice said of the Queen of Hearts, he was so successful that it was hardly worth while playing against him. The fact that the prizes were money makes Commodore Gillis a professional agriculturist, we suppose; that is, if the same rules apply to agriculture as apply to other athletic

The Atlanta Constitution, which pursues the octopus seven days in the week, lately printed the following in enlarged letters of living black:

"To-day the cotion crop stands 914 to 914 cents per pound in the interior. The farmers met quite generally yesterday and resolved that the price should rule even higher, at 10 cents per pound. This is glery enough for one day when compared with the conditions of one year ago, when the ruling price was 25

So the Georgia cotton planters are not waging an unceasing war against monopoly, but trying to start a monopoly of their own. And so prosperity is not waning but waxing in the Cracker State. Our esteemed contemporary is a Bryanite that has to kick Bryanism every day in the

### BRYAN'S ATTITUDE TO FILIPINOS. A Texas Soldier, Just From Manila, Tells How

the Insurrection Is Kept Alive. AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—Lieut, Lee Hall of the Thity-third Regulars, U. S. V., arrived at his home in San Antonio yesterday from the Philippines on sick leave. Lieut. Hall is one of the most noted frontiersmen in Texas. For many years he was captain of Ranger company. He has been a lifelong Democrat, but his experience in the Philippines has made him a hitter enemy of the existing Democratic party and its leaders

He said in an interview to-day: "There is o organized force in opposition to the United States authority in the island, but the soldiers are being harassed by bands of bushwhackers who waylay our men in unexpected places Even this show of resistance would not obtain were it not for the utterances and policy of the Democracy on this side. The Tagalogs now in insurrection are under the impression that if Bryan is elected the American force will be withdrawn from the islands and leave them in undisputed possession. If the election were held to-morrow and McKinley chosen, they would surrender without a murmur. Every soldier in the island is friendly to the present Administration for this reason, as the men are tired of chasing outlaws, who are promised munity from punishment if they can keep out of sight until a new power is created in Washington, which will forgive them, sanction the rebellion and the rest of it. Iama Democrat, but I don't like the policy of a party which inites armed rebellion, even indirectly, to one's

### NO NEW ARMOR PLATE BIDS. Instead, an Attempt to Reach an Agreement

on the Rejected Proposals. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—This was the day set or the opening of bids for furnishing armor or the new battleships and armored cruisers, but by an agreement between the Navy Department and the armor makers no bids were submitted. Instead, there was a conference between Secretary Long and President Schwab the Carnegie Steel Company and President Lindeman of the Bethlehem Steel Company to discuss the bids already submitted and rejected. Mr. Schwab arrived here this mornjected. Mr. Schwab arrived here this morning from Canton, where, in company with Sen-ator Penrose of Pennsylvania, he had an in-

ator Penrose of Pennsylvania, he had an interview with President McKinley. The Midvale Steel Company, the new rival of the Carnegie and Bethlehem concerns in the manufacture of armor, was not represented at the conference at the Navy Department.

Neither Mr. Schwab nor Mr. Lindeman showed a disposition to make any other arrangement than that already proposed, namely, to divide the amount of armor between the two firms, leaving out the Midvale company, which offered to furnish 20,000 tons, or more two firms, leaving out the Midvale company, which offered to furnish 20,000 tons, or more than half the amount required, at a lower figure than the Carnegie and Bethlehem concerns. At the conclusion of the conference cerns. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Long told Mr. Schwab and Mr. Lindeman that he would make no decision in the matter at this time. The Midvale company stands by its protest against the refusal of the Navy Department to award it a contract for

Complaint at Chicago University That They Are a Way of Labelling Poor Students.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.-Students working their way through the University of Chicago and in the line of their duty holding positions about the university which bring them into contact with the public must wear livery. Two contact with the public must wear livery. Two students known as "Information clerks" appeared in the new uniforms to-day. Their coats and trousers are of military cut of maroon-colored cloth trimmed with black braid and adorned with brass buttons. "L. of C." In gilt letters is on the coat of the uniforms, and like a small breastplate each one wears a big nickel-plated sign on which is the word "Information."

While many students at the university work.

this nickel-plated sign on which is the word Information."

While many students at the university work while many students at the university work refore have any been compelled to wear a miform.

As a result of President Harper's orders, the students are up in arms, and in bitter terms the nounce the methods of forcing one of their ellow workers to wear brass buttons. Demoratic principles and ideas have prevailed unong the students since the school first opened. President Harper declares there will be great divantage in the livery worn by the students twill assist callers in knowing they are addressing some one in authority, he declares. The students cannot see it this way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: In view of Mr. Frank Work's declared Intention of "fixing" Patrolman Balewin of the Park mounted squad, i seems only an act of simple justice for an old horse back rider to say a word in the latter's favor. I have back rider to say a word in the latter's favor. I have known and observed Baldwin as a model mounted policeman for some years, and I do not believe that there is an officer in the squad less likely to exceed his authority or do an unwarranted act than he—and this is saying a good deal of a small collection or men who are a pretty good lot as policemen go. Would that there were more men in the general police force like them!

I sincerely hope that Mr. Work will, upon second thought, realize that isoldwin probably did only his duty. ye in might be added that this officer received first see at the Horse Show last year. It seems to me it just such men are needed to preserve order in the last.

JOHN W. EDMONDS.

# Politics and Hats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you are doubtless aware, a Hat Trust does not exist, ex cepting possibly as a dream emanating from the mind of the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel. The sale f hats is governed entirely by the ability of the people to pay for them, and I am happy to state that by an examination of our books I find that that ability during the past three years has increased W. B. EASTMAN. BETHEL, Conn., Sept 28.

### We Don't Think. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As sure

as the sun rises and sets, when Col. Bryan comes to New York city he will be attacked by a mob of Tammany ruffians in the guise of Republicans in an endeavor to offset the murderous attack on Gov. Roosevelt in Colorado.

# His Disheartening Outlook

From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Goode—You are the sixth man who has asked me for something to eat to day.

The Tramp (sadiy)—I s pose so. If de competition in dis line gits any wass, some of us'il have to go to work.

# wait upon the "paramount" issue of imperial- THE RECENT NAVAL MANGUYRES.

Great public interest has been taken in the recent manœuvres at Narragansett Bay. first press reports were to the effect that the sides had not succeeded in passing the forts. Later reports laid great stress on the beauty of the manœuvres and the valuable lessons to be gained therefrom, and added that the Board of Arbitrament had decided that the ships did pass the forts but in a hadly crippled condition. In an article in the last issue of the Army and Navy Journal it is stated that the Board of Arbitrament has decided that the fleet were successful in passing, but no mention is made of the date ages they sustained. It would be interesting to know why the final decision is apparently at variance with the results as observed on the spot. The general conditions of the problem, as we understood

it, were as follows:

Consideration of the Results at Narragan

sett From an Army Point of View.

The manœuvres were planned and were under the control of a Board of Arbitrament compo ed of four officers of the navy and one officer of the army. The programme prepared by the board assumed a hostile fleet to be outside the harbor attempting to force an entrance Opposing this was a line of forts, aided by a friendly fleet weaker than the enemy and lying in side the harbor. The board assumed that the hos tile fleet had cleared a passageway through the submarine mine field occupying the waters in the vicinity of the forts. Conditions had been prescribed regarding the simulation of fire, periods of fire from forts and ships necessary to destroy men-of-war, cruisers and torpedo boats, &c., and Naval and Marine Corps officers were stationed as umpires at the forts and on the ships.

Under these conditions the hostile fleet atempted to enter Newport harbor about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, Sept. 24. The ships entered in column, the search lights of the ships and the forts flushing incessantly, and guns beiching forth flame, the sight being indescribabl. grand. As the ships approached the forts the guns of the latter were brought to bear directly upon them, and the ships were, one by one, obliged to acknowledge defeat by hoisting their ignts. Four of the torpedo boats atempted to enter by the west channel and were put out of action by the guns of Fort Greble. The larger ships, each of which was assumed o represent several battleships, entered by the eastern channel. The torpedo boats also came in by this channel. The first one was admitted to have been sunk by the rapid-fire gu s of the forts, and hoisted lights; the second was claimed by the forts to be sunk, but this was not admitted by the officers of the boat; the third, owing to the deficiency of searchlights at the forts, succeeded in getting by and threw a torpedo at the Massahusetts, but immediately afterward ran into a stone wharf, the pilot having been blinded by he action of a search ight on shore.

This is the first time in the history of our ountry that manœuvres of this nature have been carried on, and it is natural that they

been carried on, and it is natural that they should be studied most closely with a view to ascertaining the lessons to be learned from them. It is to be noticed:

First—That the Naval Board assumed a channel ceared of mines. We, however, know of no instance in 1 istory of successful countermining nations modera mines on the part of a feet. In the Spanish war our commanders did not run the risa. I losing a warsh pin attempting to force the min dharbors dither at Sanduan or at Santiago. It may be safely assumed that there is no sure way of coultermining against a modern mine field well backed by the fire of modern forts, and the point having been evaded in the programme the manegures must therefore be looked upon as a simulated war game rather than an attempt to force a harbor under actual service conditions.

than an attempt to force a harbor under actual service conditions.

Secondly—The value of the searchlights was conclusively shown by the manœuvres. It was only by means of the limited number of searchlights they possessed that the forts were enabled to accomplish such excellent results. The fleet was thoroughly equipped with searchlights, and at times was temporarily successful in overpowering the searchlights of the forts. We assume that this will not be possible when the full complement of searchlights has been provided for the lorts.

the full complement of provided for the lorts.

Thirdly—It has been suggested that the line of defence at Narragansett Bay is too far withdrawn, that it should be brought forward about three miles and placed at the headlands. It is drawn, that it should enable the headlands. It is three miles and placed at the headlands. It is true that this would enable the forts to commence fire earlier on the fleet; but on the other hand it would be practically impossible to establish an effective mine field on the outer line. In view of the further fact that the cities and the main waters to be defended are so far withdrawn from the ocean at Narragansett Bay, it seems to us wise that the lorts have been built sufficiently far back from the headlands to permit them to concentrate their fire upon the ships, one at a time, as

from the headians to be first them to concentrate their fire upon the ships, one at a time, as the latter advance in column up the narrow channel. In fact, the facility with which this was done in the manœuvres shows the wisdom of the selection of the interior line for the main line of defence.

Fourthly—Help from the friendly fleet. The manœuvres of the second night, when the torpedo boats attacked a blockading fleet with such success, show conclusively that they will appear at influitely greater advantage in the defence than in the attack. On the first night the battieships of the triendly fleet were stationed so far behind the main line of defence as to be of little assistance. Drawn up as they were they simply invited the torpedo attack. Had they been brought up closer to the mine field their fire would have assisted the forts. The conclusion to be drawn is that torpedo boats may be of great value to the defence in breaking up a blockade by a hostile fleet, but that warships are needlessly expensive for purposes of coast defence, unless the channel is too wide to be defended by forts alone.

We believe in harmonious action between the

We believe in harmonious action, between the We believe in harmonious action between the army and the navy, and are glad to see anything looking to this end, but it seems to be indispensable, in order to give unquestioned value to final conclusions, that the Board of Arbitrament in these maneuvres should be composed of an equal number of army and navy officers. The fact that this was not so at Newport, and that there was no apparent friction, reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. Expert.

## FORT WARREN'S OLD GUNS. They Will Probably Go to the Junk Dealer to

Make Way for New Ones. BOSTON, Oct 2 - It is reported that the old guns at Fort Warren, which number ninety-one all told, are to be sold to a New York firm for old metal, and that within a short time the pieces will be removed from the fort and shipped pieces will be removed from the fort and shipped around by water. There are fifty-seven of the 10-inch pattern, twenty-four of the 8-inch and ten of the 15-inch, the 8-inch guns having been for a long the mounted on the parade grounds and the others being on the ramparts. The disposal of such a number invoives considerable expenditure, for the removal and preparation for shipment alone is expected to amount to several thousand dollars. By this removal the way will be open for the equipment of the fort with modern guns, of which some of the 10-inch rifles are already in position, and two of the 12-inch guns are now being mounted. wo of the 12-inch guns are now being mounted

#### Col. Gardiner Addresses Historical Society. At a meeting of the New York Historical Sodety held last night at the hall of the society. 70 Second avenue, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner read a paper entitled "The Bench and

he Bar of This City in the Past Century. Among other things Mr. Gardiner said:
"To-day there are upward of 8,600 attorneys
practising in the county of New York, and
about 11,200 practising in Greater New York,
Every practising lawyer must have a sharp law
clerk in order to conform to the technicalities Code of Civil Procedure, or else be thrown of the Code of Civil Procedure, or ease a thrown out of court on motion of opposing counsel it an action or special proceeding. The old, easy methods accompanied by kindiness and cour tesy, have disappeared, and Code lawyers of the present day derive peculiar pleasure in catching their brethren of the bar upon lega catching their brethren of the bar upon leg-technicalities and thus force them out of court

From tl e Chattanooga News. Everybody who keeps up with the run of things in Tennessee politics knows that, excepting the Chatta nooga News and the Knozeille Sentinel, the daily newspapers of the State would glory in the defeat of McMillin and shout to see Mr. Bryan repudisted

### Others Likewise. From the Smart Set

Miss Withers-I believe Arthur is afraid to propos Belle Of course he is, and there are thousands of others just like him.

# From the Chicago Tribune.

"Who is that man talking so glibly about the 'De claration of Independence' and 'the consent of the "He's an old fellow of the name of Meeker.

## SILVER THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Southern Journal Supporting Bryan Confesses That the Free Coinage of Silver Will Be Alone Up for Settlement in November.

From the Mobile Daily Register. We are now but six weeks away from the election and the claims of the leading candidates have been put forward so fully, that one able to discard side issues and recognize the one on which the election will turn. This one is

he question of the restoration of silver. The poverty question, held over from 1896, was early thrown aside because it was found not applicable to the present condition of the people. We have had four years of growth and prosperity, and there will be no votes cast this year under the influence of the old cry that poverty is n cessarily the lot of the people under Republican rule.

The trusts have been brought forward as a new issue. They have, it is said, oppressed the people, and will oppress them the more if the clate the full extent of the humiliation to which Republicans continue in office. It is impossible o show just where the shoe pinches, however, and this issue cannot be said to be wholly a sucress. Imperialism has also been tried. On this point we think the Democrats have made a good showing. We believe, however, that, notwithstanding the merits of this i-sue, the debate in public and in the newspapers has surely brought the people to the point of asking but one question and letting that guide them in reaching a

Will Mr. Bryan, if elected, carry out his professed policy as to the restoration of silver? The answer is that Mr. Bryan is a sincere and honest man; he is pledged not only four years ago but this year to carry out that policy; and he will carry it out, having both the will and the firmness necessary to the fulfilment of his promise. This being true, those who wish for the restoration of silver will vote for Mr. Bryan and those who do not wish for it will vote for Mr. McK nley-except in the South, where most f the Democrats who do not want the restoration will nevertheless vote for Mr. Bryan, b cause they believe the preservation of the Democratic organization in the South essential to the maintenance of white supremacy.

Stay! says the objector. How can Mr. B yan carry out his policies against the opposition of a Republican Senate? The answer is that he can order his Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver instead of allowing the payee the option as to the kind of money he will take. It is true, that the amount of silver available for this use is small, but it is not the amount, but the method that will have the effect of the restoration of silver. Leaving this aside, however, there is some uncertainty in regard to the complexion of the Senate. Senator Allison has recently made a calculation to find out how the Senate can be converted to favor silver. Agreeing with his view, we add that most of the speculators upon the result of the coming election fail to give due weight to the force of public opinion. If Mr. Bryan sweeps the country and goes into the Executive office with a big majority in the House behind him, that is sure to have effect upon those Republicans who are weak on the monetary question, and who are politicians and want to keep in touch with the masses. Enough of them would switch about to court the popular breeze and the chances would be in favor of a free silver majority in the Senate.

These considerations have made a great change in public sentiment in the last month. and have had the effect of pushing the monetary issue again to the front. There was a time earlier in the campaign when we thought the anti-imperialism would be the stronger, but with the lapse of time this is shown to have been a mistake. We are going into battle to decide whether the present standard of money is to be maintained or the old one reestablished, and, whatever a man may think of trusts or of possible Emperors, he will likely not let such menaces influence his vote. The Emperor problem and the trust problem can wait. This other matter is to be decided now.

### PUBLIC PROBE FOR ANARCHISTS. Paterson to Find What Part Her Residents

Took in the Killing of Humbert. PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2.—The public inrestigation to find what part the Anarchists of this city had in the assassination of King Humbert of Italy will begin in the City Hall on Thursday morning. James H. Trimble of Montelair, who was appointed by the Supreme Court to make the inquiry, came to this city this morning with Ferdinando Prat of the Italian Consul's office in New York. It issaid that Mr. Trimble will pay particular attention to the case of Nicholas Quintavalle, under arrest at Milan, Italy, as an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin. Testimony will be taken in West Hoboken as well as in this city. The father of Commissioner Trimble was United States Consul at Milan. The son speaks Italian.

# Navarches Miaulis Speaks.

Behold me.

Greece's ship of war.

The modicum of her navy. I am not quite as big, perhaps, As all outdoors. Nor am I such a ship As doth your Uncle Samuel use When he desires to punch a hole Into the universe But, by the gods. If I had been around That time, when Delphi said: "Pallas hath urged And Zeus, the stre of all, Hath promised safety In a wooden wall. You bet your obolf The Delphic oracle Would not have oracled that way. Wooden wall, forsooth. Gadzooks, that's what I'm looking for To feed my ram on By Zucks and Zeus, One ship like me Could sweep the sea Of all the navies Greece sent forth In ancient times. Her triremes and her quinquiremes, Her pentikontors and the lot Of fighting craft she had For twice a thousand years Bunched into one Could not have stood before me Strel clad and armed as I am armed

For a single round. Just think of me, Mixed up with all the ships Themistocles Spent Athens' silver for. By gravy, ere they'd slewed around, Pull-salled and banked with oars. I would have swatted them And bashed them in the slats Wadding out of them. Miletus, Chios. Samos, all The ships of Lydia and Rhodes And every gol darned wooden thing affoat hs "Ta ta" signal would have showed And scroted down the sea To meet McGinty, gone before. Had Athens had me on her coasts No Persian ever would have got Within the distance of a hall. Had Philip and bls greater son Possessed a snap like me, My fighting tops, What fun they would have had Upon the Thracian shore And otherwheres og pumerous to mention And Homer, G. O. Poet, How I wish that he Had had a chance To do me up in verse, Hexameter, or any other meter; y word, that man With me to write about Would certainly have made Old Pegasus fly up and hump himself. However, I arrived a little late, But to this new And glorious land of yours I come from that old land of mine olet you know That Greece still lives Abreast the times. While Carthage, Rome, Assyria And all the mighty names That stood with hers Are only names,

And what they means

### THE SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Views of a Distinguished Lawyer of Savannah Who Will Vote for McKinley. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ue of the 28th you publish my communication

of the 24th, and answer it with a strong and earnest editorial which closes with a question addressed to me:

Bryanite domination as an escape from "negro domination! Mr. Lawton, is not that a humiliating alternative

for men and descendants of men who won the admiration of the world by their splendid valor and endurance in a gigantic war?

I cannot refrain from answering your question. Yes, a more humiliating alternative than you, who do not regard negro domination as so humiliating, can conceive. I abhor as keenly as you the one alternative-Bryanism; but you who do not live among us can not adequately abhor the other. You do not, therefore, appreyou so strenuously refer.

In Utopia each citizen votes with the party whose ascendanc; he beli ves will best promote the welfare of the whole, even though it may greatly damage him or his immediate section. But this is not I'topia, and a man will prefer the welfare of his own city and State to that of the nation. The white men of Georgia believe that their State and her people will be more prosperous even with dishonest money, with Altgeld and Tillman in the Cabinet, with the flag ignominiously hauled down where our brave coldlers are fighting, with riotous mobs permitted to pillage and destroy and kill those whose estimate of a proper wage differs from their own (although we do not have such mobs neeorgia), with all the other evils that Bryanism will bring, than they would be under such negro domination as we have had in past years; or, worse still, such as South Carolina and Louisiana had And there is race prejudice and sentiment. The white man is unwilling to be dominated by a black race which was formerly his slave; and this without regard to the good or bad qualifies of that race

A word as to the effect which Presidential elections may have on the question. In politics white supremacy means that the white man's vote shall control, and that the white man shall make and judge and administer the laws. The Republican party has in the pist combated such supremacy in the South, and has, on the contrary, placed the negro in office as legislator. Judge and executive officer. it is only in the belief that it will not continue to do so that I shall vote for its Presidential candidate.

I have neither the time, the inclination, nor the talent for full discussion of this subject. and there are many things in your editorial which I must pass over. My first letter was written for the purpose of showing to you, as an ardent Republican, what reasons restrain most Southerners from voting with you. They believe Mr. McKinley to be the representative of negro domination, and for them the alternative presented in this campaign is, indeed, an awful one.

I think otherwise, and believe that by voting for McKinley in this election I am helping to speed the day when the negro question will be liminated from Southern politics and the coters of my State will divide on other issues. Whether this day will come or not depends entirely on the course of the Republican party. If it continues the political promotion of the negro the day will never come

ALEXANDER RUDOLF LAWTON. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 29.

### BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY. President Grout Would Make a Temporary Contract for Increasing It.

President Edward M. Grout of the Borough f Brooklyn is of the opinion that the danger of a water famine in Brooklyn could be averted by making contracts for additional supplies from one or more of the water companies on Long Island. The Queens County Water Sunply Company, with which he has been in com-munication, has offered to supply to the city from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons daily at the rate of \$35 a million gallons. Should the propo-sition be accepted, the company will at once proceed to lay the necessary conduit and will proceed to lay the necessary to be prepared to supply the water within thirty days. Mr. Grout also thinks that the pumping be prepared to support days. Mr. Grout also thinks that the pumping station in Prospect Park should be used in increasing the supply in Brooklyn, and that if need be the lake should be permitted to go dry. Park Commissioner Brower is opposed to the proposition. In a letter to Deputy Commissioner Moffatt of the Water Department, President Grout says:

"I have been opposed in the past to any contracts with private water companies, becontracts with private water companies, there

"I have been opposed in the past to any contracts with private water companies, because of a conviction, not only that the city ought to own its own supply, but that there was no practical difficulty in it so doing. Inasmuch as a period of three years has slipped by and no effective step has been taken to immediately increase the supply of Brooklyn, notwithstanding the recommendations which have been made in that respect, in regard to the filtering plant and storage reservoir and the additional conduit, and as an emergence is now upon us, which bids fair to continue for an indefinite period, I believe that a temporary contract with one or more of these companies is fully justified. Such a contract would bridge over the emergency between now and the time when the improvements which you have recommended are actually constructed, and will also serve to supplement the result of such improvements and meet the demands of

# WHY COLOMBIA BARS CABLES.

Marroquin's Envoy Says Sanclemente's Friends Sent Forged Messages. Senor Emiliano Isaza, who represents in this city J. M. Marroquin, de facto President of Colombia, gave yesterday an explanation of the order just issued by the Government forbidding the receipt or sending of any cable despatches except those of an official or diplomatic nature. The purpose was, he said, to prevent the spreading of untrue reports that have been sent out from Colombia as comes from the deposed President, Sandemente. As a matter of fact, Senor Isaza says, these messages are forgertes by the friends of Sandemente issued for the purpose of causing trouble. According to the Colombian envoy the Presidential seals have been stolen from the summer home of Dr. Sandemente at Villeta and are used without his knowledge or consent. explanation of the order just issued by the

# PRESBYTERIES AGAINST REVISION

Nassau and Westchester, However, Pave Adding a Brief Explanatory Statement. The Nassau Presbytery, at the Presbyteri Church at Ustoria yesterday, voted again revising the Westminister Confession, but the same time recommended to the Gen the same time recommended to the Gen Assembly the formulation of a brief sur mentary statement of doctrine, expressin simpler language the faith of the church cording to the system of doctrine set for the Holy Scriptures.

The Westchester Presbytery at Your after electing the Rev. George F. Perco Moderator, voted, 39 to 10, against revisit of Mentagorian processes, who several months ago puch in favor of revision, expressed himself as ain it at this time. To the question, "y desire a supplementary explanator statement?" the Presbytery voted 44 ayes in new supplementary voted 44 ayes in new services.

Broke Out of School to See a NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 2. permission to leave their class ro to see the firemen's parade here Was refused to the youths at the Reparatory School they made a grefreedom and broke open the door department and offered them a Not many of the girls dared to to the offer, but the most of the or

# Seattle's Population N

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-The Bureau to day announced the popul of Seattle. that the fig-d two wards second count at the figures Wash, for 1900; as 80,671, an or 88.32 per cent. It was thures for Seattle were padd were recounted. The result was so nearly that of the trothe remaining wards

# Anti-Imper

you are, you are indir

Out of a letter fust TERRE HAUTE, Ind . received by a Democrat i pany B. Forty-eighth sall, a Democratic soldiippines, the follow Infantry, now serving ing extract is culled: an anti-imperialist; if

#### The ord Courant. From of this campaign to a very

The question at